निर्माण में काले धन के निवेश को कम करने के लिये, राष्ट्रीय आवास नीति प्रारूप में व्यवस्था है कि शहरी क्षेत्रों में भूखण्ड का आकार 120 वर्गमीटर से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए । भूखण्ड के आकार और निहायशी एकक, विनिर्देष्टियों, निर्माण की लागत, फिक्सचर्ज और आन्तरिक सुविधाओं के रूप में समुचित अधिकतम आवास मानदण्ड राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा स्थानीय परिस्थितियों तथा राष्ट्रीय आवास मानदण्डों को ध्यान में रखते हुय निर्धारित किये जायेंगे । इन मानदण्डों में आवास वित्त संस्थानों के ऋण देने के मानदण्डों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय भवन निर्माण विनियमनों में शामिल किया जायेगा ।

इस समय "एक परिवार एक मकान" मानदण्ड निर्धारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है यद्यपि अधिकांश आवास अभिकरण चाहते हैं कि आवेदक का उस स्थान में अपना स्वयं का कोई मकान नहीं होना चाहिये जहां आवास आवंटन किया जाता है । आवास अभिकरणों तथा हुडको की निधियों प्रमुख भाग आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्ग तथा निम्न आय वर्ग के लिये आवासों के प्रति लगाया जाता है ।

Criterion for allotment of funds under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

1989. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state that the crieterin for allotment of funds to Gram Panchayats under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): As per the criteria provided for allocation of resources under the Central guidelines for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) for allocation of funds to the Village Panchayats, the population of each village panchayat having less than 1,000 population is taken as 1,000 and more than 10,000 as 10,000. The poulation of Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) is also adjusted accordingly. 60 per cent of the resources earmarked for village panchayats are distributed on the basis of adjusted SC/ST population and 40 per cent on the basis of adjusted total population. The Central JRY guidelines further stipulate that not less than 80 per cent of the funds allocated to each district after providing for the earmarked sectors will be distributed to the village Panchayats in the district.

Declaration of cyclone in Andhra Pradesh as National Calamity

1990. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared May cyclone in Andhra Pradesh as National Calamity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would meet expenditure towards Relief and Rehabilitation over and above the calamity Relief Fund of Rs. 86.00 crores in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ninth Finance Commission has recommended that following the creation of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for each State, it is the responsibility of the State Government to meet all expenditure arising out of natural calamities. Further, if any region faces a calamity of such dimension and severity as to warrant its handling at the national level, the Central Government will take appropriate action as the situation demands and incur necessary expenditure. However, the Finance Commission did not lay down any criteria for declaring a calamity as a calamity of 'rare severity'.

Since the damage caused by May, 1990 cyclone was substantial, the State Government requested that the Central Government may declare the cyclone of May, 1990 as a National Calamity and provide additional central assistance over and above the amount allocated under State Calamity

Relief Fund. On receipt of this request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, it was decided to depute a Central Team, which visited Andhra Pradesh from 15th to 19th July, 1990 for on the spot assessment of the quantum of relief assistance required by the State Government to meet the situation. The report of the Central Team is being processed.

Allocation for IRDP

1991. SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and spent in different States on IRDP schemes from its inception;

(b) the details of the beneficiaries and the assets created in different States;

(c) the details of recovery from the beneficiaries by the different banks in different States;

(d) whether Government have made any evaluation of the working of this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) and (b) A statement indicating statewise funds allocated, utilised and credit mobilised for creation of the assests for the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) beneficiaries from 1980-81 to 1989-90 is given in Annexure [*See* Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 62].

(c) The Department of Rural Development has been conducting a monthly concurrent evaluation of the IRDP since October, 1985 through independent research institutions. The 3rd round of concurrent evaluation was initiated from January 1989 onwards. A sample of 40 beneficiaries from 2 blocks in a district *i.e.*, 20 old and 20 new beneficiaries is selected on a random sampling basis. The concurrent evaluation of IRDP for January-June, 1989 contains information relating to amount of overdues by the beneficiaries. According to the survey report, in about 36.92 per cent cases there were no overdues from beneficiaries. In 5.27 per cent case the overdues were between Rs. 1—251; in 24.23 per cent cases between Rs. 251—1000; in 20.34 per cent cases between Rs. 1000—2000 and in 13.24 per cent more than Rs. 2000. Statewise position is given in Annexure. [*See* Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 63].

(b) and (e) The implementation of IRDP is evaluated through studies carried out by various academic and financial institutions. From October, 1985 onwards, the Department has been conducting concurrent evaluation. From January 1989 onwards 3rd round of monthly concurrent evaluation has been initiated. The survey report for January—June, 1989 is based on the analysis of 8448 beneficiaries household schedules. The main findings of the third round of the evaluation study of January-June, 1989 is given in Statement. [*See* below].

Statement

Main Findings of the 3rd Round of Concurrent Evaluation Study of January—June, 1989.

Positive points:—

1. According to the annual income assessment made by the investigators, about 10 per cent of the assisted families belong to the destitute group, 37 per cent to the very very poor group, 34 per cent very poor group (Rs. 3501/- to 4800/-) and 12 per cent to the poor group (Rs. 4801 to 6400/-).

2. At the national level, 67 per cent beneficiaries were selected in the meetings of Gram Sabhas.

3. About 81 per cent beneficiaries had found the assistance (subsidy and credit) sufficient for acquiring the asset.